

# Duke of Orleans Adds 100 Miles to the Known Shore Line of Greenland



The Belgica.

Capt. Koludewy, the famous leader of the German arctic expedition of 1869-70, wrote nearly thirty-five years ago, after he had planted his flag on the east coast of Greenland, at Cape Bismarck:

"I am fully convinced that perhaps never, or at least only in very particularly favorable years, can any ship advance along this coast. The heavy sea ice, closely joined to the land ice, gives one the impression of a rampart built for eternity."

The present year has been one of those "very particularly favorable years." If early in July we had been on the deck of the exploring ship Belgica, we should have witnessed the unusual spectacle of open water stretching far to the north along the eastern shores of Greenland. The Duke of Orleans had chartered the Belgica for a cruise in the arctic between Spitzbergen and Greenland. He did not expect to go very far north or to make great discoveries, though he hoped that his soundings and other oceanographic work might add interesting facts to our knowledge of the Arctic ocean; but the greatest chance an explorer has had for a decade came to him, and he improved it.

It was the splendid luck of this princely traveler that he happened to be in the right place with a good ship when the time came to make a dash for the north. The management of the Ziegler arctic enterprise heard that the duke was going to cruise in the Greenland sea and asked him if he would be kind enough to call at Shannon island and see if Flain and his party might have reached that spot, where supplies had been sent by Mr. Baldwin, the leader of the first arctic expedition.

The duke said he would call at Shannon island. We know now that he found the Baldwin caches undisturbed, for no explorer had been near them. But there was open water to the north! The Duke of Orleans did what any man of sense would do with such an opportunity in his grasp. He got up steam without an hour's delay and set out for the unknown.

He crossed its threshold and sailed in waters where no ship has ever been before. We have, as yet, only a few details of his remarkable journey, but we may rely upon their accuracy. They were written by Lieut. Bergendahl, a Swedish officer and a member of the Duke's expedition. Returning from the north he had an opportunity to mail a letter in Iceland, and it was received by Prof. Nathorst of Sweden, a geographer of the first rank and brilliant explorer who gave us our present exact knowledge of the remarkable Franz Josef Fiord in East Greenland.

Prof. Nathorst made the letter public, and it is easy, by referring to the accompanying map, to see just what the duke has accomplished.

The map shows Cape Bismarck in about 76 degrees 40 minutes north latitude. Up to this summer it has been the highest point that had been attained by ship in Greenland waters and also the northern limit of sledging journeys along that coast.

Thirty-five years ago Capt. Koludewy, with eight men and a heavily laden sledge, left his winter quarters on the ship Germania at Sabine island. Amid baffling winds and deep snows the party plowed their way northward, suffering bitterly from the cold, though they tugged very hard at the sledge ropes. When they discovered and named Cape Bismarck their supplies were so reduced that they were forced to retrace their steps to the ship.

This same point is said to have been reached two years ago by Capt. Ole Brandal and his steam sealer from Norway. The ice conditions were not unfavorable there that year, and it is believed that he reached the neighborhood of Cape Bismarck.

Between Cape Bismarck and Independence bay, discovered by Peary on his journey across the inland ice, still stretched an unknown coast about 400 miles in length. It was the only part of Greenland's periphery that was entirely unknown. It will be necessary to determine the trend of all this coast before we can accurately outline on our maps the greatest islands of the world.

The Duke of Orleans has reduced the length of the unknown coast line by 110 miles by steaming that distance to the north of Cape Bismarck.

### Calculating.

A west Philadelphia grocer relates that some few days ago a little girl entered his store, and, laying down a dime, asked for ten cents' worth of candy.

"It's for papa," she explained. "I want to 'spise him when he comes home."

The grocer displayed several kinds, but none seemed to strike the fancy of his young customer, who finally said:

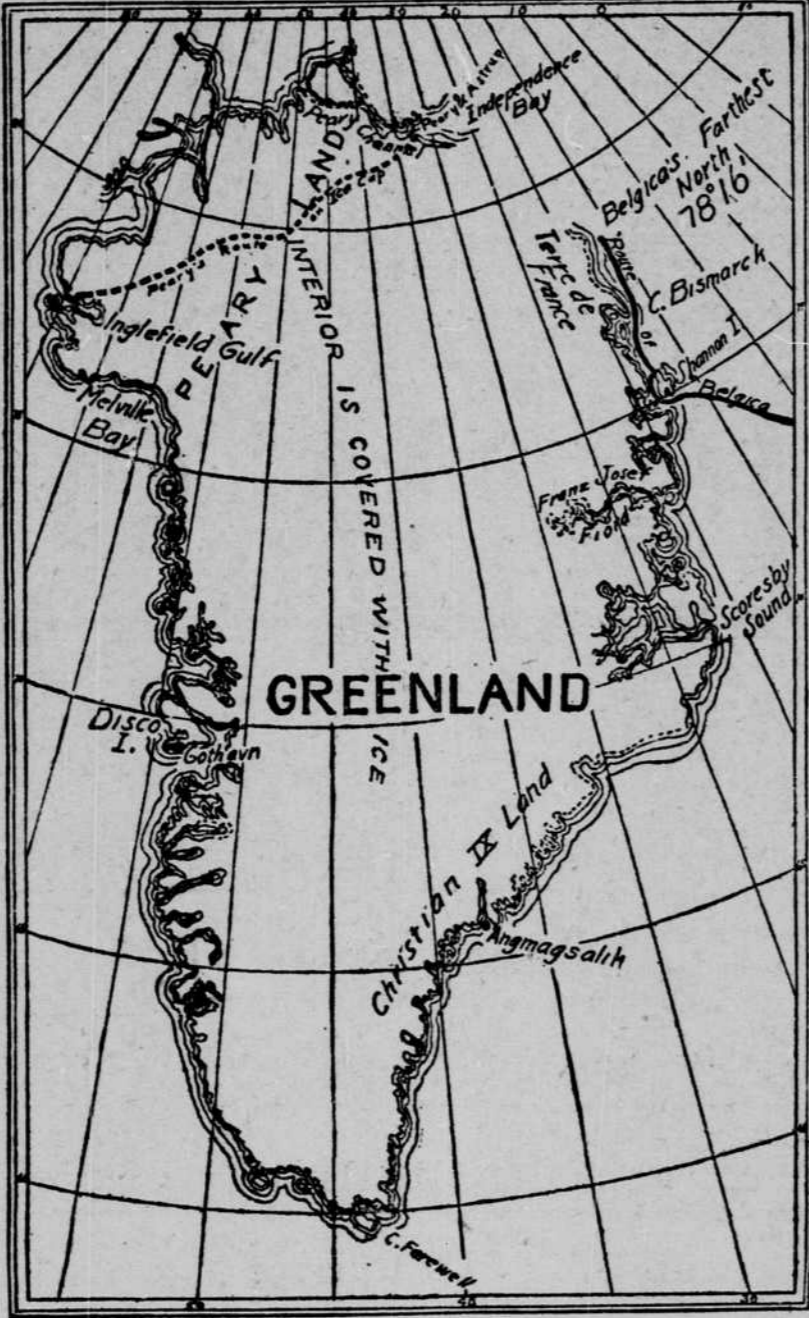
"Give me caramels; I just love caramels."

"But I thought you wanted them for papa," said the grocer.

"I know," assented the little girl, "but when I give them to papa he'll just kiss me and say 'cause I'm such a generous little girl he'll give them all back to me,' so you'd better give me caramels."

### More Than a Hint.

Judge McConnell, chairman of sessions, tells an amusing story against himself of a rebuke that was administered to him by a famous judge in



There are now only about 290 miles of shoreline to be surveyed to give us a fairly accurate idea of the shape of the island.

The Belgica party made a rough survey of the unknown coast from Cape Bismarck to the parallel of 78 degrees 16 minutes north latitude and gave the name of Terre de France to the new shores of Greenland they had discovered. They report that Cape Bismarck is not a cape, as Koludewy believed it to be, but is an island. It is not strange that the German sailor should have made this mistake, for he wrote that his party climbed to the top of this landmark during a violent snowstorm, "which effectually prevented any great geographical acquisition."

The Belgica then turned back to more southerly waters. To reveal 110 miles of unknown shore line is given to very few explorers nowadays, and the fact that the work was done in a few weeks shows that luck is a very important element in polar exploration.

The east coast of Greenland has now been explored from Cape Farewell at the southern end of the island to the Belgica's farthest, a distance of over 1,400 miles in a straight line and far greater following the shoreline.

What is needed now is a careful exploration of the shore itself between Shannon island and Independence bay, with a special view to the discovery of Eskimo relics, if there are any on the northeast coast of Greenland. It was not known that Eskimos ever lived on the east coast until about eighty years ago, when Scoresby found numerous huts and fireplaces near Scoresby sound. Other relics have since been found along the coast, but the east Greenland natives were never seen by explorers till Holm discovered them in the fall of 1884 and lived with them for about a year.

He found them in little settlements at Angmagssalik and near it, and they numbered about 500 souls. They had never heard of their relatives on the west coast or of the great world beyond. How did they reach the east coast? It must have been ages ago, for they have no tradition of their migration or of natives of their own blood whom they left behind.

The prevailing opinion is that they reached their present habitat by traveling around the north end of Greenland. If this is true the ruins of their houses and other evidences of their travels will doubtless be revealed when the northeast coast is carefully explored.

A well known Danish explorer named Eriksen, who lived among the Smith sound natives of the west coast for ten months, is now trying to organize an expedition to explore this east coast. His plan is to cross the inland ice cap with a party of Smith sound natives and thoroughly study the northeast coast from the land side.

the early days of his practice at the bar. In the course of a speech he was continually interrupted by the occupant of the bench, and at last he ventured to remark, in reply to an observation from the judge: "If that is your lordship's opinion, I have nothing more to say."

"Then, if you have nothing more to say," responded the judge, "why don't you sit down?"

In conclusion, Mr. McConnell says that he took the hint and promptly sat down.—London Tit-Bits.

Who Could Ask More?  
In a certain saloon in the center of the city there is a bartender whose knowledge of things not strictly in the line of his profession is just a trifle limited. One day the proprietor of the saloon said, noticing his poor methods:

"Joe, you have no system."  
The bartender slipped around to one of his colleagues and whispered:

"Pat, loan me your system—the old man wants one."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Here, if anywhere," he says, "knowledge may be obtained of the very interesting migrations of the Eskimos and large mammals from west to east."

The only Danish station on the east coast is at Angmagssalik, where a trading post was opened in 1894. The material condition of the isolated natives has been much improved, and they have also been beneficially influenced by the Danish mission established among them several years ago. In 1899 seven persons were baptized, the first converts to the Christian religion on the east coast of Greenland.

In later years the ice conditions along the east coast have been more favorable for navigation than they were known to be before. The Danish vessel that leaves Copenhagen once a year for the new colony has never failed to reach her destination. The success of the Duke of Orleans this year cannot fail to stimulate exploration on this side of Greenland, and it will not be surprising if the east coast is thoroughly well mapped within the next few years.—Cyrus C. Adams in New York Times.

### ELABORATE MENUS IN RUSSIA.

Succession of Solid Courses Make Up Formal Dinner.

With the Russians of the higher class living is an elaborate function. When you are invited to dine with a nobleman you first stroll to a sideboard whereon are anchovies, smoked salmon, pickles, sardines, radishes, cold sausage, caviar and olives.

The guests eat freely of these and wash them down with fiery vodka, talking about an hour to do it amid animated conversation.

Some of the appetizers you would like. Salmon in jelly, for instance, is not bad. But salmon in custard is a little too much for the average Yankee stomach.

The company takes seats at the table and the real business of the dinner begins. First, there is a great thick soup. Next comes a huge pike or a salmon, cooked to perfection and stuffed with cracked wheat.

After fish comes on a huge loin of roast pork, or maybe veal; sometimes beef, but not often—generally it is pork cooked in a mysterious way which has added all sorts of strange and pronounced flavors to it.

Roast or boiled fowl is the next course, and with it come pickled cauliflower, gherkins and vegetables.

Then comes a cold pie of meat, fish and vegetables. This is cut into slices and served with mustard dressing. After this you will, if you have survived so far, be expected to toy with a peculiar Russian salad, and to end up with a rich desert and black coffee.

After a Russian dinner one can say with particular fervor, "Fate cannot harm me; I have dined."—What to Eat.

### Properties of Tantalum.

The success of tantalum as a material for electric lamp filaments has drawn attention to the remarkable properties of the metal, and may lead to many demands if the supply can be sufficiently increased. Chief of these properties, as Dr. Mollwo Perkin points out, is extreme ductility, combined with extraordinary hardness. A diamond drill, rotating 5,000 times a minute for three days and three nights has penetrated only a quarter through a sheet of tantalum one-twenty-fifth of an inch thick, and the diamond was much worn. This hardness suggests the use of the metal for drills in place of the diamond.

### Experienced Traveler.

"Look here," demanded the irate hotel proprietor, "what did you say to that last guest?"

"Why," replied the waiter, "he didn't pass over a tip, so I said, 'I think you have forgotten something, sir.'"

"That's just it. After you said that he returned to the table and took three oranges and six pears."

# The STAGE

Thomas Q. Seabrooke and Jeanette Lowrie are back in vaudeville.

Frank C. Bangs of the Thomas Jefferson company, was a star with the famous Booth-Barrett combination.

Edgar Davenport has created eighteen parts in prominent plays, including that of Jack Larrabee in "The College Widow."

Geraldine Farrar has signed a contract for three years, beginning in 1906, with Heinrich Conried for the Metropolitan opera house.

"Queen Beggar," a new light opera for Miss Paula Edwards, is to be produced soon. Harry Paulton and Alfred Robyn are the authors.

Fritz Williams has been engaged to play the role of the Genius in a new play by William C. De Mille, entitled "The Genius and the Model."

Amy Richard, who was in "Babes in Toyland" and made her reputation as the Montana girl in "The Stubbornness of Geraldine," is now in vaudeville.

Wilton Lackaye's production of "The Pit" is being emblazoned on the dead walls in the far West as "A Hit Wherever There is Wheat or a Family."

Miss Ada Rehan, owing to ill health, has abandoned her projected tour in G. B. Shaw's "Captain Brassbound's Conversion" for this season at least.

Richard Carle rehearsed 350 girls in New York and Chicago before he selected the 60 that are now in the chorus of "The Maid and the Mummy."

William H. Crane has begun rehearsals of "The American Lord," in which he will open this month. The authors are George C. Broadhurst and Charles T. Dazey.

Henry W. Savage has switched back to the original title selected for the Manuel Klein-John Kendricks Bangs musical comedy, and it will be known as "2905."

Frank Gilmore, who heads the cast of Rev. John M. Snyder's New English play, has been leading man for John Hare, Forbes Robertson, E. S. Willard and others.

Thomas Jefferson has a son named Joseph Jefferson, whom the former expects will play Rip Van Winkle in time—the fourth Jefferson to play the

Box." Miss Carlotta Nilsson, who has always been seen in this country in emotional and character roles will play a comedy part.

Jane Peyton of The Heir to the Hoorah company has just declined an offer to go to England to appear in a romantic play of the sixteenth century in support of a star now touring the provinces, but who is to tour London in March for a run.

After a performance of "Leah Kleschna," at the Manhattan Theater, New York, Mrs. Fiske remembered that she had just celebrated the tenth anniversary of her return to the stage, which took place Sept. 25 in Lancaster, Pa., in Daudet's "The Queen of Liars."

Of all the plays produced by the late Kirke LaShelle, "The Virginian" has proven the most successful financially. "Arizona" in its palmist days is said to have never had such a profitable season as did this dramatization of Owen Wister's story last season.

Now that Richard Carle has successfully launched his new farcical opera, "The Mayor of Tokio," he is spending all his spare moments preparing the libretto of "The Hurdy Gurdy Girl," an urban musical comedy which will be produced in New York next summer.

John E. Kellard will be seen in his original role of Col. Thorpe in the all star revival of "The Heart of Maryland," to be presented this season by David Belasco. Mr. Kellard later in the season will be seen in a dramatization of Miss Mary Cholmondeley's novel, "Red Potage."

"The Jury of Fate," the newest drama by C. M. S. McLellan, author of "Leah Kleschna," has an almost entirely different cast of characters for each act. As in the old morality plays, a man and a woman are shown in several environments and among various groups of people.

Lieber & Co. are going to produce Channing Pollock's dramatization of "The Bishop's Carriage" somewhere outside of New York. Miss Mabel Taliferro will play the part of Nancy Olden and Arthur Byron that of Mr. Latimer. Mary Hampton will also be a member of the company.



Prominent characters in the new play, "As Ye Sow."

part in as many generations. Thomas W. Ross the star of "Fair Exchange," is the brother of Hope Ross, the charming actress, who married from the stage when she married a Brookline society man.

It is predicted that unusually large numbers of foreign performers will be seen in the vaudeville houses this year. Acrobats and jugglers are most numerous in the lists of bookings.

The boulder over the last resting place of the late Joseph Jefferson at Sandwich has no tablet thereon. Thomas Jefferson and family have decided to have the matter for future generations.

Chauncey Olcott was leading tender at the Lyric theatre. London, under Charles Wyndam's management when called upon to take up the romantic Irish trials in which he has since been so successful.

E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe began their second joint season under the management of Charles Frohman at the Euclid Avenue Opera House, Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 18, with "The Taming of the Shrew."

In the new Shubert production of the English extravaganza, "Babes in the Wood," not only the babes but also Humpty Dumpty, Cinderella, Snow and Little Jack Horner are among the characters.

There is talk of an Augustin Daly memorial for New York city. Old-time members of the Daly stock company, among them John Drew and Otis Skinner, have recently been approached on the subject.

Richard Mansfield asks a denial of the report that he is to produce a Frenchman's version of "Don Carlos," translated from the German by R. D. Boylan, and edited into a practical acting version by himself.

Eleanor Robson may appear in a new play by Clyde Fitch in the course of the present season, but just at present "Merely Mary Ann" seems to have as great popularity as ever. She is playing it in cities never before visited by her.

When Henry E. Dixey and company begin their engagement at the Madison Square Theatre in "The Man on

the Box," Miss Carlotta Nilsson, who has always been seen in this country in emotional and character roles will play a comedy part.

Jane Peyton of The Heir to the Hoorah company has just declined an offer to go to England to appear in a romantic play of the sixteenth century in support of a star now touring the provinces, but who is to tour London in March for a run.

After a performance of "Leah Kleschna," at the Manhattan Theater, New York, Mrs. Fiske remembered that she had just celebrated the tenth anniversary of her return to the stage, which took place Sept. 25 in Lancaster, Pa., in Daudet's "The Queen of Liars."

Of all the plays produced by the late Kirke LaShelle, "The Virginian" has proven the most successful financially. "Arizona" in its palmist days is said to have never had such a profitable season as did this dramatization of Owen Wister's story last season.

Now that Richard Carle has successfully launched his new farcical opera, "The Mayor of Tokio," he is spending all his spare moments preparing the libretto of "The Hurdy Gurdy Girl," an urban musical comedy which will be produced in New York next summer.

John E. Kellard will be seen in his original role of Col. Thorpe in the all star revival of "The Heart of Maryland," to be presented this season by David Belasco. Mr. Kellard later in the season will be seen in a dramatization of Miss Mary Cholmondeley's novel, "Red Potage."

"The Jury of Fate," the newest drama by C. M. S. McLellan, author of "Leah Kleschna," has an almost entirely different cast of characters for each act. As in the old morality plays, a man and a woman are shown in several environments and among various groups of people.

Lieber & Co. are going to produce Channing Pollock's dramatization of "The Bishop's Carriage" somewhere outside of New York. Miss Mabel Taliferro will play the part of Nancy Olden and Arthur Byron that of Mr. Latimer. Mary Hampton will also be a member of the company.

Thomas Jefferson has a son named Joseph Jefferson, whom the former expects will play Rip Van Winkle in time—the fourth Jefferson to play the

Box." Miss Carlotta Nilsson, who has always been seen in this country in emotional and character roles will play a comedy part.

Jane Peyton of The Heir to the Hoorah company has just declined an offer to go to England to appear in a romantic play of the sixteenth century in support of a star now touring the provinces, but who is to tour London in March for a run.

After a performance of "Leah Kleschna," at the Manhattan Theater, New York, Mrs. Fiske remembered that she had just celebrated the tenth anniversary of her return to the stage, which took place Sept. 25 in Lancaster, Pa., in Daudet's "The Queen of Liars."

## American Settlers on Land in Canada

Wheat Acreage of Our Northern Sister Enormously Increased by the Influx of "Yankee" Farmers into the Country.

The Yankee settler has turned Dominion ranching country into valuable wheat lands by the mile and has increased the wheat acreage in Canada by millions of acres, says Public Opinion. He has brought into the mining center of British Columbia the modern process of smelting ore. His is the controlling force in the important extensions under way by the Canadian railroads, including a new transcontinental line through the north country; for Canada's two greatest railroad systems are directed by Americans, men who gained their railroad experience in the "states"—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific, and C. M. Hays, president of the new Grand Trunk Pacific. The Yankee canal at Sault Ste. Marie, which celebrated its fiftieth anniversary recently, caused the construction of a similar interlake waterway on the Canadian side, and these canals combined discharge more freight than any other artificial waterway in the world.

Time was when Jack Canuck resented the encroachment of the Yankee settler. His feeling has changed, for Yankees and Canadians amalgamate readily, being of the same Anglo-Saxon stock, both having forced recognition of liberal institutions from the throne. Natives of the old English provinces in eastern Canada—many of whom, by the way, are descendants of the "loyalists," or, as Yankees called them, "tories," in our own early colonies—with Americans from the "states" have established in Canada's "west" free schools, a free church and religious toleration, liberal local autonomy and the eternal supremacy of the English tongue. Old Quebec province, dominated yet by French customs, the French language and the code Napoleon, contended stubbornly against the growth of Anglo-Saxon toleration in Prince Rupert's land, but her power has been vanquished. Manitoba province, until 1890, was compelled to recognize both English and French as official languages, but popular sentiment resented that dual compulsion. In the new western provinces there are settlements of Galicians, Mennonites, Doukhobors, Mormons and other sects or creeds, but, over all, Anglo-Saxon influences predominate. On Dominion day I saw the stars and stripes and the union jack waving together in Regina, the capital of the new Saskatchewan province; three days later I saw them again entwined in Calgary, Alberta province, on the Yankees' Fourth of July.

## Fisherman in Rain of Mountain Trout

Waterspout Drew Fish from Their Native Element and Sent Them Back to Earth Before Astonished Sportsman.

About nineteen years ago, before the hills hereabouts became the summer resorts for the state's elite, and rustic cottagers were scarce on the mountain sides, I rode over from Golden to Wellington lake on a burro, more to acquaint myself with the country and, of course, incidentally to shoot any game I chanced to spy, says a writer in the Denver Post. From a distance I caught sight of the lake glistening in the sunlight like a big patch of snow, and the closer I got the more decided I became to pitch my tent on its green carpeted banks for a few days' recreation. There were trout, two and six pounders, in the lake in those days, and I caught lots of them. One afternoon dark clouds began hovering around the mountain tops, and by dusk the wind had gained in velocity and great whitecaps appeared on the lake, to be transformed into clouds of mist which sprayed the mountain sides like an April shower. Off in the distance I heard a peculiar whirring sound sweeping over the mountains and shortly the pine trees on the opposite side of the lake began swaying heavily, as if they would break, and

broken boughs filled the air like the wreckage of a cyclone. Hardly had the trees ceased their violent shaking when I gazed in wonder at the waterspout forming in the middle of the lake. It was a splendid spectacle as it gradually grew in height, spiral shape, and in diameter appeared to be twenty feet at its base. Like a monument it rose on the surface of the water, when there came another distant weird sound, and in the fierceness of the trees' agitation I lost sight of the waterspout, but soon another loomed up nearer to shore, and when it collapsed there was a rain of live trout, gentlemen, I say genuine Colorado mountain trout, and they lay scattered on the ground for quite a distance around me, but hardly any weighed over three ounces.

How do I account for it? Well, I figured it out this way—the waterspout happened to form over a large school of fish near the shore where the water was quite shallow and the suction of the whirlwind was so great it raised the fish that were in water only a few inches deep. Rather than see the fish perish on land I bustled myself for an hour throwing them back into the lake, but in many life was extinct, having fallen on the rocks from a height of probably fifty feet.

## Truth About "Friend of Your Youth"

Not Always as Welcome as the Verses of Poets Have Depicted—Knows Too Much About the "Salad Days."

It's a subject that's dear to the makers of verse. In mellifluous measure they love to rehearse the tender affection, unchanging as truth, Of the tie that unites us to friends of our youth.

Now, I find the friend of my youth of a bore. Whose very existence I've come to deplore. A remnant of ruffian of unerring mind, Who rakes up the past that I wish left behind.

If you are not as young as you'd have folk believe He'll expose all your guileless attempts to deceive. On the slightest excuse he stands ready to state That you were at college in seventy-eight.

When wooing a maiden you hope you will win This kind of your youth is quite sure to put in. With irrelevant anecdotes fitted to show You a heartless Lathario ages ago.

He never allows you a chance to forget

That you did foolish things that to-day you regret. But leaves the impression you're still the young ass You were when belonging to So-and-So's class.

You wish to appear a man sober, sedate; To pose as a pillar of Church and of State; But vain are your hopes while this keep scented sleuth Drags into the light indiscretions of youth.

If you show him the door or out of him, 'tis sure That the world that knows little of what you endure Will dub you a heartless hyena, in sooth. A monster who turns down the friend of his youth.

Oh, no; it is vain that you hope to elude; He's always at hand with reminiscences rude; And when you are dust he'll publish a book On "The Real Mr. Blank," where your goose he will cook.

Nay, I'm sure if I'm called to brighten realms in the sky Some friend of my youth I shall find hovering nigh. Reminiscent as ever and quick to acquaint The angels they needn't take me for a saint.

—Ernest De Lancey Pierson, in New York Times.

## One Strawberry—One Franc—One Tip

American Diner in Paris Restaurant Remembered the Waiter in Leaving Portion of Fine Fruit as Guerdon.

Roland Morrill of Benton Harbor, Mich., has a peach orchard of 5,000 acres in Texas. This is probably the largest peach orchard in the world.

"When I went to Texas," Mr. Morrill said recently, "they raised only cotton there. But I soon found that peaches as fine as California's, could be grown in Texas, where they would ripen nearly a month ahead of all others, and accordingly I went in for Texas peach-growing, and my fruit fetches the highest price on the market. So rare are peaches when mine appear that they command a rate almost as high as fruit brings in Paris. The best and also the costliest fruit in the world is to be found in the Parisian restaurants. I know a man who has lunched at the Cafe de la Prix one fall day and noticed with surprise some superb strawberries on a sideboard.

"The Lion and the Mouse," by Charles Klein, author of "The Music Master" and other successes, will have its first presentation on any stage at the Park theatre, Boston, Oct. 23. Henry B. Harris, under whose direction the production will be made has selected Grace Elliston and Edmund Breece to create the two leading roles.

Rev. John Snyder originally wrote "As Ye Sow" for the late Sol Smith Fussell, who died before the play was ready for production. He says it is not a miracle nor a scriptural play but a simple human presentation of New England life, in which the good man and the selfish man reap the kind of harvest they have sown and nothing else.

De Wolf Hopper's new musical comedy by Ranken and De Koven, was at first called "Elysia." For the benefit of the public this has been translated by Prof. Morgan of Harvard with the aid of other learned classical scholars, into "Happyland," which translation now stands as the title of the piece. They say it is not so happy as yet, but shows promise.

"How much are your strawberries?" he asked the waiter.

"A franc, monsieur," the waiter answered.

"And accordingly the man ordered some, and a dish of berries, each as big as a crabapple, was set before him. He enjoyed the splendid fruit. But when his bill was brought he found that he was charged 10 francs—\$2—for the berries.

"Butter, how is this?" he said. "I am charged 10 francs for these strawberries, whereas you told me they were only a franc."

"A franc apiece, monsieur," the waiter said gently.

"Though this man had been 'done' he paid. But he gave the waiter no tip. As he was walking out the waiter said reproachfully: 'Sir, have you forgotten me?'"

"Forgotten you?" the American said. "Certainly not. I've left you a strawberry on that plate there, which is equal to a tip of 1 franc."—Chicago Chronicle.

## Good Reasons for Keeping Boys Busy

Old Adage About Idle Hands as True To-Day as When First Uttered—Statistics That Are Worth Pondering.

That "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do" is as true to-day as in the days when men could see, or thought they could see, the horned head looking over their shoulders. It is now claimed that there is satisfactory proof, derived from prison statistics, that busy hands keep boys from starting in lives of crime.

A writer in the North American Review asserts that manual training is almost as good a preventive of crime as vaccination is of smallpox. It is said that the warden of a penitentiary was asked:

"What per cent of the prisoners under your care have received any manual training beyond some acquaintance with farming?"

"Not 1 per cent," replied the warden.

"Have you no mechanics in prison?"

"Only one mechanic—that is, one man who